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4. The proportion of Japanese males to females in California in 1900 was 94.6; in 1910 it was 84.9 per cent and in 1920 it was 63.2 per cent. In

Hawaii the proportion of males to females at the three dates was respectively 77.7 per cent, 68.8 per cent and 57.3 per cent.

	CALIFORNIA		OREGON		WASHINGTON		HAWAII	
	<i>Figures</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Figures</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Figures</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Figures</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
<i>Census 1920</i>								
Total Population of State.....	3,426,861	98.	783,389	99.5	1,356,621	98.7	255,912	57.3
Japanese Population.....	70,196	2.	4,022	0.5	17,114	1.3	109,269	42.7
Males.....	44,364	63.2	2,722	67.7	11,173	65.3	62,643	57.3
Females.....	25,832	36.8	1,300	23.3	5,941	34.7	46,626	42.7
<i>Census 1910</i>								
Total Population.....	2,377,549	98.3	672,765	99.5	1,141,990	98.9	191,909	58.5
Japanese Population.....	41,358	1.7	3,418	0.5	12,929	1.1	79,675	41.5
Males.....	35,116	84.9	3,124	91.4	11,241	86.9	54,784	68.8
Females.....	6,240	15.1	294	8.6	1,688	13.1	24,891	31.2
<i>Census 1900</i>								
Total Population.....	1,485,053	99.3	413,536	99.4	518,103	98.9	154,001	60.3
Japanese Population.....	10,151	0.7	2,501	0.6	5,617	1.1	61,111	39.7
Males.....	9,598	94.6	2,405	96.2	5,432	96.7	47,508	77.7
Females.....	553	5.4	96	3.8	183	3.3	13,603	22.3
<i>Increase of Japanese Population</i>								
1910-1920.....	28,840	69.7	604	17.7	4,185	32.4	29,594	37.1
1900-1910.....	31,205	307.4	917	36.7	7,312	130.2	18,564	30.4

## Racial Prejudice Un-American

By REV. M. A. MATTHEWS, D.D., LL.D.

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THE problem presented by the California agitation against the Japanese is not one of righting the wrong done the Japanese but the one of protecting the honor and name of America. Therefore, this discussion is not pro-Japanese but extremely pro-American. Consider the following facts:

1. Japan has not broken faith nor

treaty with America since Admiral Perry first established friendly relationship between America and Japan. Can we afford to be the first to break?

2. Japan has not broken the faith of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" established by our revered Theodore Roosevelt. Can we be the first to abrogate it?

3. Her people are here under treaty rights and agreements, and were by us thereby invited to come. Can we afford to be the first to ignore those rights and insult our guests or exploit their labors? They were invited to Hawaii to aid the sugar planters. They were permitted to acquire property in our Pacific Coast states under the laws of said states. They did not force the land from the people. They did not acquire it by condemnation or confiscation, but they went into the market under the laws of our states and purchased the property from willing and anxious citizens and often at a very much inflated value. Are we going to be the first to violate our own laws and rob the foreigner of lawfully acquired property? We were willing for him to toil almost incessantly to furnish our table with rare and fresh vegetables and fruits, but when he began to reap the just and legitimate harvest rewards of his labors we desired to drive him from the land. Are we to be the first to repudiate our boasted doctrine of the right to life, labor and the pursuit of happiness?

If we and our native sons are too lazy to till the soil and feed the people why amputate the hand which is now feeding us?

Perhaps it is a mistake to congregate any group of foreigners in any locality in any state. The east side of New York is perhaps committing the same error. They should be scattered over all the state, and they should be distributed throughout the states of America. If we permit them to congregate, remember it is our fault and not theirs. They should not suffer because of our short-sightedness.

4. The agitation is unreasonable and un-American. It is not based upon facts. There are about 150,000 Orientals in this whole country of ours. That means the entire yellow race

population of America. Think of that small number in our vast population of over 100,000,000. The agitation, therefore, is without foundation. There are about 80,000 Japanese in California, which has a population of about 3,000,000. There are only 17,000 Japanese in Washington, which has a population of over 1,500,000. Why, then, this unjust agitation? Who could see danger except the person who manufactures it for a premeditated reason?

Japanese immigration is fixed by treaty and can not be handled any other way and be true to America's honor. Japan has not violated her treaty with us and sent her people here unlawfully. Her picture brides came by treaty authority, but when we objected she gladly refused to issue passports to them. Her adopted sons came by treaty authority. If you had a son adopted by law and given you by law you would be lawfully bound to give him every right that a son by birth inherits. Therefore, the treaty says that a legitimately adopted son of a rightfully admitted Japanese merchant has a right to enter. That is true American justice. Would you be the first to belie the true father-heart of America?

Racial and national prejudice and suspicion are un-American. Japan is not seeking anything unlawful nor unfriendly. All statements to the contrary are without a single fact to sustain them. How could Japan overrun this country when her people are admitted under treaty conditions fixed by us? We make the treaty conditions. Japan is not making our treaty nor does she fix our terms. It is all in our hands. Why manufacture false alarms just to justify our unholy, un-Christian and un-American prejudice? Such conduct is damnable.

They say no people should be ad-

mitted who can not be assimilated. You have other peoples here living in peace and harmony who can not and never will be assimilated. Why raise a false issue about the Orientals? They are not asking to be assimilated. Some say they can not become citizens. Why do they not raise that hypothetical scare about others? The Tammany ring of any state is willing to naturalize any group of foreigners it can use for its own nefarious purposes. If it can not naturalize and use them then it makes political capital out of opposition and unjust agitation. The Japanese are just as capable of becoming citizens by that method as the thousands now being sworn into citizenship by the judges of our courts.

Speaking philosophically and truly, no one can become an American citizen until he divests his mind and heart of all ideas of and allegiance to the government under which he was reared. He must know, believe and become in spirit the American Government, her institutions and constitution before he can be truly an American citizen. You have never required that test, and there are millions in this country who have been given the rights of citizenship, who would if that test were applied, be disfranchised at once. Then why be dishonest and apply it only to the Japanese? If a Japanese were to stay here long enough to divest his heart and mind of the genius and philosophy of the government under which he was reared and become imbued with the spirit and life of the American Government he would make a par-excellent citizen. Why let un-American prejudice cause you to deny fundamental facts and laws? America must be impartial and just if she is to be truly American.

5. America's relationship to any foreign nation is a federal question and

not a state right. The states surrendered all such rights to the federal government. No state has the right to embroil this nation with any other nation just to satisfy the prejudices of her agitators.

This nation will maintain her friendly, commercial, economic, diplomatic and treaty relations with other nations regardless of the prejudices of all class or misguided groups in any and every state.

It is un-American and unconstitutional to allow states to attempt to destroy such relationships. America is not an isolated camp. She is a world power and will take her place in the world regardless of all the malicious forces working to the contrary. Pro-German, pro-Russian, pro-Soviet, pro-Irish and anti-English and anti-Japanese influences shall not break our treaties, destroy our friendships nor bankrupt our international commerce.

They shall not make us an object of international ridicule. America has never broken a treaty, proved unjust nor been false to any nation, and she will not now begin such infamous tactics. Japan need not fear; America will never do an unjust, un-Christian nor an un-American thing.

We know, as an able statesman has said, that:

The Japanese have a sincere and intense desire for the abiding friendship of our country, and no American can be long in Japan without warmly reciprocating that desire. There is every reason why the two nations should be on the closest and friendliest footing. Even the perplexing immigration question is susceptible of amicable settlement if only we Americans show a little tact and a respect for Japanese susceptibilities. The Japanese are one of the most ancient and proudest people on the earth. Their manners to foreign visitors are a revelation of grace and courtesy. They expect in return a little of that same deportment. It isn't so much

what we do on the immigration question, as the way we do it. Certainly to one who has gained an intimate glimpse of the Japanese, it would seem certain that, with

any ingenuity at all, we ought to be able to devise a formula that would meet the views of California and at the same time measurably satisfy the Japanese.

## The Anti-Japanese Agitation from a Business Man's Standpoint

By REGINALD H. PARSONS

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IN approaching the question of the desirability of retaining or rejecting Japanese immigration *in toto* or in part, much excitement and animus has been shown at points on the Pacific Coast, especially in California, against a people whose chief fault seems to lie in their intense energy and economic aggressiveness. It is true, however, that there is a grave problem relating to the social side of the situation.

The standard of living of the Japanese laborers is not the same as ours, and here is where there is natural and serious conflict. We are not accustomed to seeing women and children labor all day in the fields, and their apparent contentment under this situation with meager food and unattractive lodgings.

The American farmer becomes alarmed at the encroachments and the persistency of the Japanese. White labor objects seriously, or refuses entirely, to work side by side with a member of the yellow race, and so the employer finds he must choose one of two things: White labor—in many cases independent, undependable and inefficient, also, at times, scarce and difficult to obtain; or, he finds the Japanese, anxious and eager for work, performing his work with speed and efficiency, yet withal, mechanical in its proficiency and with a total lack of personal contact with the employer—an impersonal and selfish relationship invariably.

Much has been said to the effect that the Japanese are entirely undependable from the standpoint of honesty; that they will break contracts when it is to their interests to do so, and use pressure to enforce carrying out of such contracts by the other party when it is to the interest of the Japanese to have this done. Is he entirely unlike his white brethren in this respect? Are we in a position, at this point, to complain of and censure unduly laboring people who are guided much by the example set them in a foreign country? Can we expect others to maintain a standard of honesty to which we ourselves do not always hold?

Another class of Japanese immigrants is prominent in its service as hotel and house servants and chauffeurs. Here we have a more intelligent Japanese, who is, with rare exception, unusually efficient and reliable. With the exception of some trouble in Vancouver, B. C., many years ago, the Japanese have proved themselves at all times to be law-abiding, attending to their own business entirely, and in no way interfering with anybody's legal rights. In this respect, they are, of course, quite incomparable with many of the European immigrants employed in large numbers in various parts of the country, who have often proved themselves to be very recalcitrant and difficult to handle. One seldom if ever hears of a Japanese